

The Citrus Industry

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Faith In The Industry...

Coming sometimes from people within the industry, but more often from people outside the industry, we hear the statement that the citrus industry is on the down grade, that growers are bankrupt or going bankrupt, and that citrus growing is on the way out. The statement has been made so often and with such emphasis that many people have come to accept it as an established fact.

Nothing could be further from the truth. While it is true that few vast fortunes have been made by citrus growers in recent years, the fact remains that the industry has been making steady progress and that growers as a whole have been improving their financial condition, building up their properties and fortifying themselves against possible adverse circumstances of the future.

In spite of pessimistic grumblings, growers themselves and the investing public are showing an ever increasing faith in the industry, as evidenced by numerous recent purchases of grove properties at most satisfactory prices, the planting of new groves and the improvement of properties already established.

During the season of 1941-42 most growers operated at a profit; in the present season of 1942-43, in spite of the handicaps imposed by war conditions, citrus growers have enjoyed a period of prosperity which few deemed possible a short year ago. Many growers during the past two years have found it possible to wipe out the losses of former years and to make substantial improvements and additions to their holdings.

The industry, in spite of pessimistic grumblings, is on the up-grade, is gaining steadily in public confidence, and growers are looking to the future with faith that their efforts will meet with merited reward. This is particularly true of those growers who have given proper attention to cultural meth-

ods and who have been rewarded by the production of quality fruit.

This is not to say that one unacquainted with the production of citrus fruits can hope to buy a five- or ten-acre grove, sit under the shade of a tree with feet propped up and a cold drink close at hand and expect his grove to provide him with an easy living. In days gone-by, such a dream of ideal bliss was cherished by not a few — but the dream ne'er came true, and those days are gone forever.

But the man who buys an adequate acreage of citrus grove or citrus land, who is willing to study citrus problems, take off his coat and go to work as he would do in any other calling or profession, and who has the stamina to stay with his investment through good years and bad, will find that he will be rewarded with the same degree of success and substantial profit that he might derive from any other business venture. In addition, he will probably be possessed of greater peace of mind, better health and greater joy of living than the man behind the desk or the counter. If he is a lover of nature, he will get a degree of satisfaction out of seeing things grow as a result of his own efforts which comes to few in other lines of endeavor.

So, if one has the urge to become a citrus grower, has sufficient means to acquire an adequate acreage of grove, and is willing to bring to his enterprise the same effort and industry required for success in other lines, he will find good time to get in the game, with the assurance that his investment of money and effort will be substantially rewarded.

There is always room for improvement. The best cared for citrus grove needs additional care . . . and one can hope to make a profit from a neglected grove.

Horticultural Society Postpones Annual Meeting

The fifty-sixth annual meeting of the Florida State Horticultural Society which had been scheduled to be held in Winter Haven on April 13, 14 and 15 has been postponed and the dates for the meeting will be announced in the near future.

Colonel Bayard F. Floyd, secretary of the Society indicates that a program particularly applicable to the present war time conditions is being arranged. He states that Winter Haven has definitely been set as the meeting place and it is hoped to announce the revised dates of the meeting in the next issue of The Citrus Industry.

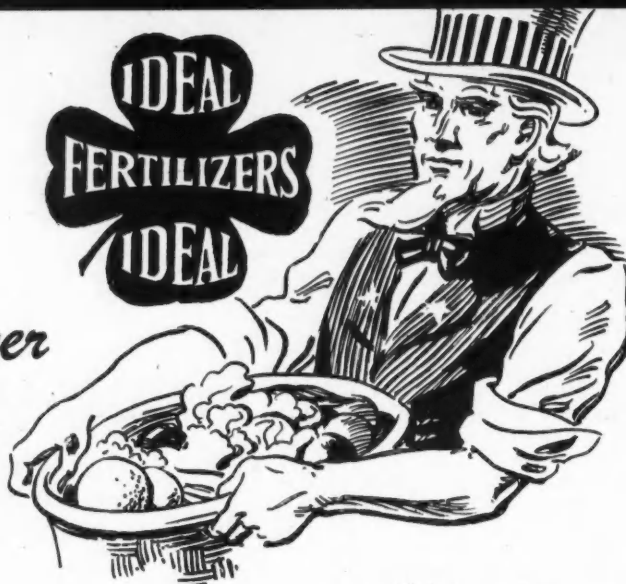
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CLAUDE R. WICKARD, Secretary of Agriculture



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Control of Citrus Aphids

J. R. WATSON, ENTOMOLOGIST, FLORIDA EXPERIMENT STATION

It is too early to say whether the coming spring will bring a heavy infestation of the green citrus aphid, but in sections where there was sufficient rainfall to start new growth on the trees there is now a considerable development of aphids and the recent good rains in other sections of the citrus belt and the partial defoliation of many trees by the frosts we have had, will start new growth on citrus trees furnishing favorable food for aphids. Leastwise it is time to think of precautions against their possible outbreak in the spring.

Most of the damage which this aphid inflicts is done in the spring to the first flush of growth. If the aphids are abundant this flush of growth is seriously interfered with, stunted and the leaves curled. A bud, which should make a branch from a few inches to a foot long with numerous leaves and perhaps blossoms, may be prevented from developing at all. If it does succeed in making some growth the leaves may be tightly curled and very small. These small curled leaves not only are incapable of nourishing the plant properly but make safe retreats in which purple scale and other pests multiply.

It was estimated that during the spring of 1924 this aphid did damage to the citrus trees of Florida to the extent of \$4,000,000. It has never since been as serious as it was during the springs of 1924 and 1925, due largely to the unfavorable weather during the winter, and probably partly to the fact that there has not been such large numbers of young trees since. Following a dry or cold winter when there is very little growth on the citrus trees, aphids will be scarce, but let there come a warm, moist winter, causing more or less growth on the young citrus trees, aphids will be able to multiply during the winter and their numbers may become very great and the damage may be serious by the time the main flush of growth comes out in the spring. This aphid must have tender growth on which to feed. It cannot live and reproduce on mature foliage, so the abundance of the aphids and the amount of damage they do in the spring is de-

termined largely by the weather during the winter.

It is expensive to fight an infestation of aphids once they become numerous. The most practical insecticide we have ever found it a 3% nicotine sulfate-lime dust. When put on during a quiet time, i. e., a time when there is no wind, this is very effective in killing aphids, but when aphids are flying about, the trees very promptly become re-infested so that the dusting has to be repeated, making the fighting at blooming time an expensive procedure.

Prevention is always cheaper than control and this is the reason for our taking up this subject at this time even though aphids are scarce in most groves. It should be our aim to keep them scarce. There are two forms of the green citrus aphids; a winged form and a wingless form. Which form develops depends chiefly on the the food supply. As long as the foliage is young and tender, 9/10ths of the aphids will be of the wingless form, but when the foliage approaches full size and begins to harden up, 9/10ths of the aphids will frequently form wings and fly away. Winged forms will be scarce from now until the first flush of growth approaches full size so scarce that what few do develop are not likely to leave the grove in which they are raised. In other words, there will be practically no migration of aphids from one grove to another until well along in the spring, until some of the spring growth begins to harden. This means that practically all the aphids a grower will have at blooming time will have been raised in his own grove during the next few weeks. It makes very little difference what your neighbor does, unless your grove is small and surrounded by other groves.

The proper preventative is to destroy all aphids found in the groves during the next few weeks. At this time of the year when aphids are scarce one is apt to consider a few colonies as of no importance, as far as the damage that they are doing is concerned, they are of no importance.

The danger lies in the rapidity of multiplication. This aphid may

begin to have young when only six days old and when weather conditions are favorable and food abundant the average production is six young per day, and all the aphids are female. With this extremely rapid multiplication, a single aphid can produce immense numbers by the end of two or three months. If you have any doubts on the point, take a pencil and figure out how many offspring a single aphid may have at the end of three months if it produces six young per day with a generation every week. Remember that they are all females. We have never seen a male on a citrus tree or anywhere else in the main citrus belt of Florida. You will find that a mature aphid could have 42 daughters and 36 granddaughters at the end of a week. At the end of two weeks, in her middle age, she could have 84 granddaughters and 648 great granddaughters. In her ripe old age, at the end of three weeks she could have 2,000 granddaughters and 7,776 great-granddaughters, a total of 10,000 descendants; and at the end of ten weeks there would be living to re-

(Continued on Page 7)



Full 600 Gal. Load Handles Easily

Ed. F. Kuhn manages his father's fruit farm in Sewell, N. J. and sprays every seven days with his 600 gallon Iron Age Skid Type Orchard Sprayer. Loaded with the full 600 gallons of spray material the outfit is easy to handle and only on two occasions when mud was deep did Mr. Kuhn have to start out with less than a full load. Mr. Kuhn particularly likes the independent cylinders of the Victory pump on his Iron Age Sprayer. He sprays all his orchards with his Iron Age, having 100 acres of apples and 10 acres of peaches. Production of Iron Age spraying equipment is limited by the war. You can secure vitally needed equipment by applying to your local ration board. To be sure you get the best . . . specify Iron Age.

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These pictures show some of the steps which will help toward top production in your Victory Garden.



These remarkable photographs were recently published in Circular No. 261, Agricultural Extension Service, North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C. They are reproduced by permission.



PREPARE THE SEED BED by plowing it thoroughly and removing all the trash and rocks.



FOR SNAP AND LIMA BEANS and corn; mark off two rows six inches apart, three to four inches deep.



FERTILIZER SHOULD BE PLACED in these two rows and then thoroughly mixed with the soil.



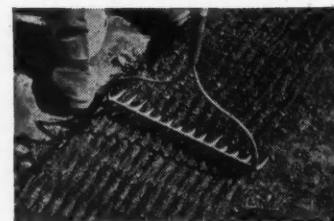
LEVEL OFF AND MARK seed row between the two rows which contain the fertilizer.



DROP THE SEEDS evenly spaced in row. Don't waste your seeds by planting them too thick.



COVER THE SEEDS with soil being careful to do it as smoothly and evenly as possible.



LEVEL THE ROW. Pack with the back of the rake, so that soil will not bake and form hard crust.



MANY ROOT CROPS, such as beets, turnips, carrots, etc., develop best when they are thinned out early.



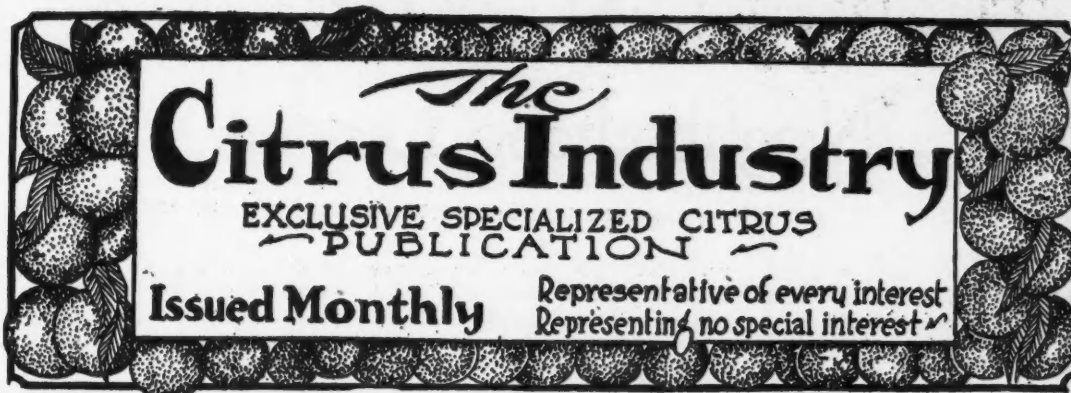
WATCH YOUR PLANTS constantly. Control of disease and insects is essential to good gardens.

This is one of a series of reports from the United States Department of Agriculture published by the Chilean Nitrate Educational Bureau, Inc., in furtherance of the Nation's food production program. Publication of this report in this space does not constitute endorsement by the United States Department of Agriculture of any commercial product.

THE NITROGEN SITUATION

Farmers are urged to make application for nitrogen fertilizers as soon as possible. The over-all picture indicates a sufficient supply of nitrogen fertilizer to meet all needs of "A" crops as specified in Food Production Order No. 5 for Chemical Fertilizer. (Details of the crops officially classed as Group "A" and Group "B" were included in the previous report in this series.)

Supply of chemical nitrogen for *straight materials* is between 80 and 90% of 1943 requirements. Organic nitrogen supply is extremely tight. Due to grade substitution and other conservation measures of the fertilizer order, the supply of chemical nitrogen for *mixed fertilizer* is expected to be nearly sufficient to take care of crop requirements permitted under the fertilizer order.



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Recent Explorations In The Dutch East Indies

BY DAVID FAIRCHILD
COCONUT GROVE, FLORIDA

At Meeting of Florida State Horticultural Society, West Palm Beach

I know very well that there are many, perhaps a majority of the world's populations, who think of progress in terms of manufacture and who would deny my contention that through the arts of horticulture man has come to have an understanding of the most important phenomena with which his life has to deal — the phenomena of living substances.

I shall have to grant that there are certain spectacular and obvious advances which the mechanical and chemical explorers have brought to man that have incalculably increased his comforts and the power which he can bring to bear upon his environment. I cannot deny this to those who wish to stand on mountains of brick and mortar and look around them at a world so inconceivably complex, so unbelievably complicated, so glutted with luxury and comfort and ease and filled to the brim with distractions and amusements and fantastically crowded with human intercourse and the babel of a thousand human voices that they appear to constitute the **WHOLE WORLD** of worthwhile things.

But I believe I should be permitted, and I shall insist that I be given the chance, to look at this world from another angle than the angle of **WHAT MAN HAS ACCOMPLISHED**.

To boast, to exaggerate what one has done, to publicize the vast ac-

complishments, is to respond to a perfectly natural instinct of the primitive man. But it too often blinds our eyes to those vast realms of possibilities into which man must sooner or later go forward if he is to approach a way of life that is now and then glimpsed by the poets and the scientific dreamers of the world.

How it is possible for any intelligent person to deny that there is something radically wrong about this vast pile of things accomplished, or for him to have a feeling that behind all of the phenomena of life, running through it from the cradle to the grave, there is a strange and unexplainable phenomenon that has as its center the highly emotional stuff we speak about as love and hate, likes and dislikes, agreements and disagreements, pleasant associations and warlike conditions.

Does it not seem inexplicable that these things in our lives which are really the high spots of ecstasy and the abysmal depths of misery have been so utterly inadequately and crudely investigated that now, in the 20th century after the birth of Christ, almost a thousand millions of human beings are slowly but steadily becoming more insensible

to the violent killings of one set of people by the other.

It would almost appear possible to draw a parallel between the growth of this insensibility and the so-called Progress of Civilization.

And into this strang paradox there comes a picture of vast insane asylums filled with the beings whose emotional selves have broken down and gone to pieces for some reason under the strain of this Progress of Civilization.

It would almost appear possible to draw between the growth of insane asylums and the so-called Progress of Civilization.

View, I beseech you, the vast accomplishments of the world from this angle and see what you get. This is the picture which comes before my mind as I try to do so.

I seem to see vast crowds hurrying to and fro throughout the packed thoroughfares of a thousand gigantic cities and these human beings, although housed in the surroundings of comfort and luxury which the previous generation never dared to dream of, leading lives so far removed from the world of Nature that a single spider or a tiny ant on the table cloth brings a scream and a dust pan and a frantic removal of the hideous beast.

Not so long ago I was invited to a dinner party in Manila and Mrs. Fairchild and I came in from a delightful sojourn in a bamboo hut

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The Big Job Ahead For Neighborhood Leaders...

J. FRANCIS COOPER, EDITOR, FLORIDA EXTENSION SERVICE

Neighbors in both town and country are coming to know each other better as wartime difficulties restrict travel and make it necessary for all of us to rely upon things close at home. We are becoming a little better acquainted with our neighbors, who have always been the quickest to help in time of trouble. When there's a fire it's the neighbors who are likely to be on the job first. When someone gets hurt, or there's sickness in the family, the neighbors always offer to help, and we feel no hesitancy in calling on them for help.

Well, the war has put all of us in the same boat and given all of us some common troubles. The battles are being fought not only in Tunisia and Australia but in every city and on every farm. Soldiers on the home front are just as important as are those on the battlefield.

It is little wonder, then, that there is considerable interest in the system of neighborhood leaders which was established by state agricultural extension services during 1942 at the suggestion of the United States Department of Agriculture. When the world is on fire we must take every possible means of putting out the fire, and quick action is necessary. So the neighborhood leaders have been appointed to help county and home demonstration agents reach every farm family quickly with information and service. The neighborhood leaders are voluntary workers who serve because they want to do something worthwhile for their communities and country during this crucial time.

As a matter of fact, they are somewhat reminiscent of the minute men of Revolutionary War days who sprang to action at a moment's notice. The leaders are called minute men in a number of Eastern states, while victory volunteers seems to be the preferred title in some states. In Florida they are called Volunteers for Agricultural War Work. No matter what the title, they are doing an important

work, and I have just returned from a meeting in Washington in which state and federal agricultural workers studied plans for making the system more effective and useful.

Before I talk about the big job ahead, however, I want to take a few minutes to tell of some of the very fine work already done by volunteers for agricultural war work in this state. These neighborhood leaders now number better than 4,500, more than half of them women and girls. Each leader is appointed for a neighborhood of from 10 to 20 families.

During 1942 the neighborhood leaders greatly expedited all war programs affecting agriculture and rural home life. They carried timely information on gardening, salvage of metals, rubber and fats, sugar and gasoline rationing, price control, fire prevention, the sale of war bonds and stamps, regulations about farm truck permits, meat rationing, machinery rationing, and kindred subjects. They secured requested information and reported it to their country and home demonstration agents. They spiked the rumor that home-killed meat cured in cold storage would be taken away from the farm family, and other rumors of a similar nature. They had authentic information and knew what they were talking about.

Yes, Florida volunteers for agricultural war work have done an excellent job in many counties. The job ahead is to perfect the organization and strengthen it in a number of counties, to train themselves for their important work, and to continue and enlarge their activities. To be effective—and it goes without saying that all of them want to be of genuine service and effectiveness in this time of national emergency—a leader promptly disseminates information to his neighbors after it is received from his county and home demonstration agents. Things are moving rapidly on the home front as well as the battlefield, and information which doesn't reach the people is useless.

No doubt the neighborhood lead-

er will be called on to make reports to his county or home agent, to assist them in making quick surveys of existing conditions, needs of the communities along certain lines, or present or future situations. Here again promptness and thoroughness will be valuable.

The leaders will assist their county and home demonstration agents in outlining and developing programs which will make for more effective work with farm families throughout the county. They will help to plan extension programs and will feel free to make suggestions to their agents at any time. In this period of total war, every member of every family is important in the war effort. No stone must be left unturned to help every farm family make its greatest possible contributions to the war effort, and the neighborhood leaders, who live with and are in close contact with their neighbors, naturally are in the best position to help their neighbors and to improve and strengthen extension work.

Farm families practically without exception are among the most patriotic people in the nation. They want to do their bit, and welcome help and suggestions from anyone who has real information to offer. In that connection, I give you a report by a county home demonstration agent following the recent share-the-meat campaign. She says:

"Leaders report all families visited eager and willing to share their meat and all other commodities whenever they know that this is necessary in the war effort. There is a wholesome attitude of cooperation on the part of all rural people to give, to share and to work in order that our armed forces and the armed forces of our allies, as well as the civilians of these countries, may have food." Similar statements come from scores of other counties, all testifying to the willingness and eagerness of rural people to do everything possible to help win the war.

Neighborhood leaders are busy people on their own farms and in

their own homes. Often they make real sacrifices of time and energy to see and talk with their neighbors. But as they go about their work they have the satisfaction of knowing that they are performing a genuine and worth while service and one which is appreciated by their agents, the State Extension Service, and the United States Department of Agriculture. In this connection, and in closing, I quote a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard read at the recent session in Washington: Here is what the Secretary wrote:

"I take the opportunity of this week's conference on the neighborhood leadership system to express my sincere appreciation of the splendid and patriotic service given the Nation by the neighborhood leaders of the cooperative Extension Service.

"It is little more than a year since I stated that I was depending on the Extension Service to train a much larger number of local volunteer leaders to help in carrying forward all phases of agriculture's war-time program. That the confidence thus placed in Extension was merited is borne out by the fact that there now are over 650,000 neighborhood leaders who have given voluntarily of their time to enlist the cooperation of their neighbors in vital war efforts on the farm. I am delighted that such progress is being made.

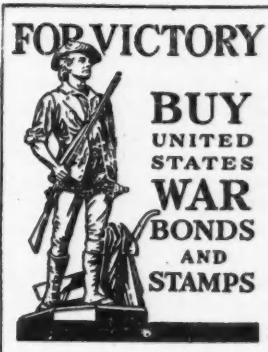
"As our farmers face the most trying food production job ever asked of them, the neighborhood leadership system will be of even greater importance than in the past year. I am glad that we are learning from past experience and planning to strengthen the program for the future".

Yes, the Secretary believes, as does everyone else, that the neighborhood leader—that every farm family, in fact—will be firing shots this year which will be heard in the far corners of the earth and will help to end the war and bring peace once again.

CONTROL OF CITRUS APHIDS

(Continued from page 3)

vere her memory 160,000 descendants. This is providing, of course, that none died except from old age and there was plenty of food. As a matter of fact no such rapid reproduction takes place in nature, but it does emphasize the immense possibilities for reproduction if conditions are favorable.



Like other insects, aphids have their enemies, predators and parasites from which they cannot run away and from which they make no attempts to run away. They show no fear whatever of their most deadly enemies. Their method of getting along in the world is to breed so fast that after the enemies have had their fill, there will be a few left to carry on the species, a blitz breeding campaign. Among these enemies are ladybeetles, aphid lions, and especially certain fungous and bacterial diseases which often sweep them off very thoroughly, but this does not usually happen until late in the spring.

It is only on the spring flush of growth that aphids are usually a serious menace. If we can protect this flush of growth from the aphids we can usually afford to ignore them the remainder of the year. Therefore it is an excellent insurance to take measures at the present time to delay the infestation. What few colonies there are

in the groves at this time should be destroyed. They are mostly out on the ends of slender branches which may be bent over into a bucket containing some good insecticide like nicotine with soap or other spreader. Fortunately for the citrus grower there are adequate supplies of nicotine sulfate. Twigs which cannot readily be bent into a bucket can be spot dusted. For this purpose choose a time when there is absolutely no wind and the temperature is above 60° F. Dust all colonies with a 3% nicotine sulfate lime dust. This will be very effective if weather conditions are suitable. There is no use dusting in the wind. Even enough wind to sway the Spanish moss in the trees is too much to get a good kill of the aphids by spot dusting.

If one is to control aphids he must do a thorough job, more thorough than is ordinarily done for other citrus pests. For instance, in checking up behind a spray crew in citrus groves you will usually find about 85% of the foliage and fruit has been covered. This is an average commercial job. If we do no better than this in the control of citrus aphids, let us stop and consider what happens. Fifteen per cent of them are left alive, 15 out of every 100. Let us say that half of these are mature females bringing forth young at the average rate of six per day. It will readily be seen that in 48 hours the 15 aphids which escaped will have more than reproduced the original 100, provided that they are not hindered by predators and parasites. In other words, the average commercial spraying, such as is too usually done for scale insects, or rust mites, would check the development of the aphids only about two days. As a matter of fact, of course predators will take some of the 15 aphids left, but at most such a spray job will hardly check development for more than a week when conditions of weather and food are favorable for rapid development.

One other important thing a grower can do to protect his spring flush of growth from aphids is to push the growth as rapidly as is practical by fertilizing and cultivating his grove. We have never had a severe freeze after this date in the main citrus belt of Florida, so by applying the spring fertilizer and starting cultivation by this time, we may push out the spring growth on the trees and get it full grown and hardened up before the aphids begin to fly generally.

RECENT EXPLORATIONS IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES

(Continued from page 5)

in the edge of the forest of Mt. Makiling. I had photographed a cavalcade of white ants that was passing through the house carrying fragments of wood to their nests in the forests. Ants do bite, I admit, but somehow I cannot be frantic over ants. So when my hostess hurried across the hoom to remove a poor little stray ant that was wandering up my white dress suit I became suddenly conscious that I had entered the world of the spotless, the disinfected, the polished, the world made by human hands, tooled with planes and saws and covered throughout with a film of dried oil in which oxide of lead had been mixed to make it white.

And as I sat there and tried to get interested in a movie of a boat which went to no end of pains to fish up from a wreck in the bottom of the tropical sea countless bottles of whiskey into which, alas, the salt water had penetrated, there stole in on my consciousness the thought that the house I was in, which had been planned in Washington by some great government architect and decorated by a government interior decorator, completely isolated those in it from the real world of the Philippine Islands and held them in the bondage made by the architect's and decorator's ideals of beauty.

Not a single thing around me had any depth to it, such as I discover when I examine with my hand lens the texture of a leaf or the cracks in the bark or peer into the throat of some flower that hangs tantalizingly before my eyes.

In the forest I had come from, I was surrounded by things of infinite depth of detail. In whatever direction I looked I saw something with an infinite wealth of form and perfect proportion and harmonious coloring. The infinite looked down and up at me from every angle of vision, for the waving boughs, the swinging lianas, the delicate fern fronds, the masses of delicate plants covering the rain soaked ground were every one of them the product of sunlight and moisture and the soil chemicals which make, when combined, living protoplasm. No touch of a human hand had entered the sacred precincts of that world. I stood surrounded by infinite beauty. No walls or roof or film of paint shut out from my senses the environment. An environment, a surrounding, such as the human race grew up in and grew strong in during the half million or so years of

its existence until there burst upon it these things called cities, these hand-made machines which, while they make "PROGRESS," also make an environment wholly of human design and lacking completely any beauty deeper than a coat of paint.

I looked around me there in the crowded ball room in Manila for my friend the Forrester Curran. He had disappeared. I went in search for him and found him outside looking up through the moonlight and out on the waters of Manila bay. He who had slept on poles in the jungles in the rain and been cold and uncomfortable on the mountains tops of Luzon where he had wandered for months at a time looking at plants could not stand the artificial environment of that ball room with its lights and the movie film showing a silly human picture. To him it was a waste of life.

He had wandered through the dripping rain forests of Brazil. He knew the vast forests of the great American continent as few have known it. He had lived for years in close association with the Filipino people, who know this out-of-door world and who feel the touch of that infinite environment which has elements of beauty and charm that is missing in the street-building room-and-pavement world of Manila.

I often think of that evening and of my friend Curran and of his family, and particularly of their son Hugo who went with us on our voyage in search of plants down through the islands of the Dutch East Indies; for I have heard no word whatever of them and do not know if they are any of them alive today.

But it is a satisfaction to remember that these people were creatures of the forests and mountainsides and loved to be out in the rain as the Igarotes do, and had a something indescribable about them which no city man who has sat for years in a swivel chair and seen nothing but the paraphernalia of city life can possibly have. I recall the words of an American business man who was on his second flight around the world that year and who asked me in the Manila hotel who that amazing personality was, as Curran with his cigar strode through the lobby with his head in the air and a look of the forest about him. "I have never seen such a man," he said. "He has such a happy joyous face, full of the spirit of life."

Somehow I had grown up to associate the stars on some clear night with the infinite and it was not until recently that I have discovered

that in my own garden everywhere I am in the presence of and in contact with an infinite environment and that no matter what leaf or flower or root I pick up I can take it to my microscope and find it throughout a thing of superb beauty. Tear it to pieces and peer at a fragment of it so small that I cannot see it with my naked eye and it seems to be a cosmos of living objects. There is no limit to its depth. If I enlarge one tiny spot in the fragment until it appears so large that a head of a pin would be ten feet across, there would be nothing ugly or uninteresting about it.

The environment of my garden, my out-of-doors, is of that order of things. Countless myriads of living forms look out at me from everywhere. And even should my eyes wander upwards there are the sky and the clouds, infinite objects still.

The environment of my room I discover is made of straight lines and plane surfaces, of smooth glassy or polished things, or black and white letters of ink on paper, or at most the reflected images of something out-of-doors held and reproduced in a most imperfect way by the photographic film, and most of these are reproductions of the human form in its various poses. And of course words, millions of those things with which one deceives oneself, pretending to be what they cannot possibly be — the things themselves. For how can four little black marks arranged tandem (LEAF) be the same as that gorgeous thing yonder composed of quintillions of tiny cells each with a beautiful nucleus inside it and all fashioned so carefully that no artist has ever been able to make even a crude approximation to a living leaf.

Now it may seem to you sitting before me and wondering what I am driving at, that I have flown the track completely and am talking wildly. But wait a minute. You, as horticulturists, are people of the out-of-doors. You are for hours at a time, days on end, surrounded by the environment of infinite variety which my Forrester friend Curran had come to crave beyond anything else in life.

I maintain that "Progress" and this so-called "Civilization," which has multiplied every sort of device imaginable to enable human beings to communicate with each other and "get together" and hear stories of what each other is doing or has done or is going to do, has only served to shorten enormously the

(Continued on page 16)

AAA Administrative Officer Summarizes Growing Needs

H. G. CLAYTON, AAA ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER, FLORIDA

Planting time for many crops is now at hand and farmers in the face of shortage of labor and many things they need are planning to do a big job in 1943 to raise more of certain crops and livestock products needed to feed people in this and in many other lands. Reports just in from 32 counties of the State indicate that farmers in these counties will go over the top to meet the production goals they have been asked to meet. There is some variation in the intensions by counties, all the livestock, milk and egg goals will be more than met in the counties that have reported. The Irish potato plantings are below the acreage requested and yields will be reduced because of frost damage, but other crops are over enough to offset this.

It could not be expected that each individual county would fully meet the goals exactly as requested because it was not possible to allocate goals to counties on the basis of the rapid changes which are taking place. It was expected that some county could and would exceed a certain goal while some other county would fail to fully meet the production for this same goal. This same condition applies to individual farms. A farmer has to change plans when unusual conditions arise like the recent freeze or he cannot obtain labor or some item that he needs. It is well that the goals take these things into account and provide leeway for adjustments farmers must make if they are to obtain maximum output for their efforts. In establishing production goals there was a national objective for each crop and livestock product and each objective was broken down to states, to counties and to individual farms.

The chief problem farmers report they are confronted with are shortage of labor and new machinery to offset the labor shortage. In some areas some farm workers due to high wages do not work full time. When they earn a certain amount there is a tendency to lay off one or more days. This situation has

EDITOR'S NOTE: Due to war conditions, many citrus growers are now putting otherwise idle acres to work in the growing of food and feed crops to augment the nation's normal supply of such essential crops. For this reason we believe that many readers of The Citrus Industry will be interested in this paper by Mr. Clayton, administrative officer of the AAA in Florida.

been reported as more prevalent in South Florida where piece work is the custom and large numbers of transient workers are employed. Now is no time for such practices as it slows down the war effort.

In meeting the goals the AAA

Program offers certain assistance. Phosphate, Dolomite and limestone are available in most counties as conservation materials to increase production of pastures, green manure and cover crops. Practice payments are available for improving the land by growing and turning back to the land certain cover crops and legumes, for seeding improved pastures and for growing home gardens on farms. Each farm on which an AAA work sheet has been filed has a definite allowance or back account that the farm operator can draw upon for assistance in carrying these conservation and soil building practices.

Because farmers have been conserving and building up their lands, these lands are in condition to produce high yields at this time when

(Continued on Page 12)

3 REASONS

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You Should
Use
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1 — D/P Dolomite restores the acid-alkaline soil balance, bringing the pH to correct production levels.

Fertilizer material shortages will be less serious for growers who avail themselves of D/P Dolomite's power to help make plant food available to crops. Here's why:

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The Map Of The World Is Changing Fundamental Principles Of Food Production



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ious efforts among all
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Managing Every Day... But The Production Remain Unchanged

- PROPER ROOT STOCKS OR GOOD SEED
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- THE RIGHT SORT OF CARE AND CULTIVATION
- EFFECTIVE FERTILIZATION AND INSECTICIDE PROGRAMS

These are a few of the things which are fundamental in the production of food and fruit production which every Florida grower knows—and undoubtedly the fertilization and insecticide program is the most vital element of all.

All of the elements have a vital part in the production program and without all of them the maximum results cannot be obtained, but where the other three factors are reasonably well cared for the detail of effective fertilization and effective spraying play a most important part in the amount of the crops the grower will produce and in the measure of returns which will be received from such crops.

EXTRA VALUE BRANDS - of - FERTILIZERS AND INSECTICIDES

Among growers in all food and fruit producing sections of Florida are proving their right to the name SUPERIOR solely upon the basis of the results they produce.

The Ten Vital Elements which are a part of all Extra Value Brands coupled with the rich, properly allocated formulas recommended by our staff of Field Service Men enable Superior Customers to reap rich harvests from their groves and farms.

While the plus-measure of Value in our Extra Value Insecticides has won friends for these insecticides in all sections of Florida.

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AAA ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER SUMMARIZES GROWING NEEDS

(Continued from Page 9)

the production from these acres is so badly needed. As an outstanding example I would like to point out that during the past 5 years more than 400,000 Florida acres have been seeded to permanent pasture, that is more than in all the other southern States combined. Much of this is now in full production and is producing beef that is now badly needed.

Of particular interest to Farmers in this area let me say that peanut seed are now available at approximately the same price as the guaranteed price established for the 1943 crop. These seed have been tested and check tested for germination and any farmer who so desires can get a further test made of the particular lot of seed he buys. With a 1943 one price scale for all peanuts produced and with satisfactory prices for hogs this is a much more desirable crop than it was last year under a two price system and seed that proved unsatisfactory. Peanuts are a war crop in 1943 and every one that can be grown is needed.

Tobacco farmers are always interested in the provisions of the program for this crop, which occupies only a small acreage but is a money crop that helps to round out a good farming program on so many farms in this area. This is still an allotment crop and marketing quotas are in effect. A few days ago the National quota was increased so that a five per cent increase in acreage can be planted. Any farm with an allotment of two acres or less can increase the acreage a tenth of an acre. This is more than a five per cent increase on these smaller allotments. Farms with allotments of two acres or more can increase acreage five per cent. These increases will not cause any deductions under the price support, Marketing Quota or Agricultural Conservation Programs.

Cotton growers can increase acreage 10 per cent and receive full benefits under the Loan Program, Marketing Quota Program and Agricultural Conservation Program.

For two allotment crops, cotton and Flue cured tobacco, it will be very desirable this year to carefully measure off the land before planting. With support prices in effect for these crops the present outlook is for good prices at harvest time.

THE CITRUS INDUSTRY

March 31 is the final cut off date for signing applications for payments under the 1942 Agricultural Conservation Program. There are nearly 50,000 of these applications in Florida and up to date only 16,000 have come in to the State Office for payments amounting to \$450,000. This is a busy time I know for farmers but I ask you to remember and stop by your County Office before this date expires. Don't let the date slip by as the two million dollars yet to be paid out can only be drawn against to pay off signed applications.

In conclusion it might be well to say a word about financing pro-

duction. The usual sources of production credit such as banks, Production Credit Assns., Feed and Seed Loans, and Farm Security Administration are available to finance crop and livestock production in 1943. These credit sources should be able to provide ample credit, however, so that production may not be prevented from lack of credit there is now an additional source of credit available from the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. Loans can be made by this corporation to finance increased production of war crops and livestock for which financing is not available from other sources.

April, 1943

This Year...

more so than ever before it will pay you to take proper measures against melanose, scab, rust and scale. The outlook for good prices for clean fruit is excellent.

And too, the care given your trees in fighting pests and disease this year will pay large dividends of better fruit in future crops.

NACO is prepared to furnish you with the best of materials for a complete spray or dust program for your citrus fruit and trees.



★ PROSPECTS ARE STILL GOOD ★

... that NACO will be able to provide its many customers with a major portion of their fertilizer needs, but we must ask that you

★ ... PLEASE ORDER ONLY THE ★
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IT'S A SAFE BET

That Groves Identified By The Sign
Illustrated Above Are Getting Top Prices
For Their Crops . . .

This statement is based not only upon the reports of the growers themselves but upon the knowledge we have of the proven record of successful accomplishment in high grade production achieved through the Swift Program for Controlled Tree Feeding.

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BARTOW, FLORIDA

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The LYONIZER

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Orange County...

By K. C. Moore
County Agricultural Agent

For more than 100 years Oranges have been grown in this County. Records show bearing groves in existence in 1845. Now in 1943 there are in commercial production 4,000 acres of grapefruit, 3,180 acres of tangerines, and 33,500 acres of oranges.

Orange County is located in the nearly exact geographical center of Florida. The beautiful, dynamic city of Orlando is the County Seat. The 1940 census credited Orlando with a population of 36,736. Latest estimates based on rationing records show that there are now between 52,000 and 53,000 people living there. This does not include men in the Army Air Bases, but families of officers living off the bases.

The cultured city of "Winter Park" joins Orlando on the north. It is called the "City of Homes", and is itself the home of Rollins College. Winter Garden, the third largest town in Orange County ships more citrus fruits than any other point in the State. It is also the center of the vegetable producing and shipping area.

Apopka is the center of production of ferns and ornamental plants. Ocoee is noted for fruit and vegetables, Pinecastle for its fruit and boat factory, Zellwood for its vast muck farms and dehydrating plants, Christmas for its cattle ranches. Other attractive communities "deep in the heart of orange groves" are Plymouth, Oakland, Killarney, Tangerine, Conway, Gotha, Union Park, Clarcona, and Windermore. Taft and Vineland are in cattle Country.

The climate of Orange County generally is of a subtropical nature. The annual rainfall is 51.57 inches about half of which comes in the summer months. The average yearly temperature is 71.7° F. The land area is 575,360 acres and there are more than 1000 lakes, large and small in the county.

Citrus fruit production is the largest farm enterprise. Orange

Reports of Lyons Field Men...

POLK AND HIGHLANDS COUNTIES

J. M. (Jim) Sample

This section received fine rains during the first part of March and along with the warm days that we are now having new growth and bloom is beginning to show up everywhere. Apparently early grapefruit bloom will be later than other varieties. There is considerable cultivation being done at this time. Growers are planning copper-zinc-wettable sulphur sprays to be applied two to three weeks after the petal fall.

SOUTHWEST FLORIDA

F. W. (Felton) Scott

Recent rains and recurrent cold weather did some damage to vegetable crops in this territory,

County in the 1941-42 season shipped out of the state 4,722,536 boxes of oranges, which was 16.9% of Florida's shipments; also 1,051,500 boxes of grapefruit, 5% of the total, and 475,490 boxes of tangerines, 17% of the State's total.

During this same season Orange truck farmers grew 350 acres of beans, 800 of cabbage, 190 of celery, 1000 of cucumbers, 150 of escarole, 350 of peppers, 200 of tomatoes, 150 of strawberries and 150 acres of watermelons.

52 dairies with an average of about 50 cows each do not now fully supply the fluid milk needed by the citizens and soldiers.

Poultrymen are producing eggs, broilers and turkeys. They cannot supply the demands, except for broilers in late spring season in normal times.

The beef cattle industry has grown rapidly in recent years, both as to numbers and quality of breeding stock. Both the cattlemen and dairymen have exploited their pasture improvement work enormously in recent years. Approximately 300,000 acres of grazing land are fenced. 9,000 acres of this have been planted to tame grasses, most of which was fertilized with ground rock phosphate.

This county's high standing in the State, agriculturally as otherwise, must be credited to the fine type of folks living there.

delaying maturity and in some cases resetting was necessary. The rains were extremely beneficial to citrus groves and we are now getting good flush of growth and plenty of bloom. Prices are good on both citrus and vegetables although production costs are considerably higher and the problem of labor becomes increasingly worse.

WEST CENTRAL FLORIDA

E. A. (Mac) McCartney

For the first time in many years it now appears that all tangerines will be moved from the Hernando County section, and furthermore at good prices. The Plant City section is planting their acreage of War Crops, mostly tomatoes and pepper and these crops are doing well. Mole crickets have caused some damage in this section but we are learning how to control this pest and it really is not the menace that we considered it several years ago. The Webster section is planting heavy to tomatoes and peppers.

HILLSBOROUGH AND PINELLAS COUNTIES

C. S. (Charlie) Little

Citrus bloom is making its appearance in this territory and every indication is that we will have a normal bloom. Grapefruit bloom is slow in coming out but trees are in good condition and this bloom should come out before very long. Prices on all varieties of fruit are very satisfactory. Growers are now making ready for their summer application of fertilizer. Considerable cultivation is being done at this time.

NORTH CENTRAL FLORIDA

V. E. (Val) Bourland

With practically all growers through with their spring application of fertilizer we find that they are now turning their attention to the spray program that will follow the drop of bloom petals. Most grove owners will use a copper-zinc-wettable sulphur spray within the next few weeks and plan to follow soon thereafter with oil. Our prices have been good and most growers will show a profit on their operations during the past year.

ADVERTISEMENT—LYONS FERTILIZER COMPANY

ORANGE COUNTY

K. C. Moore, County Agricultural Agent



Shown in the picture above is Mr. K. C. Moore, County Agricultural Agent in Orange County. This picture made in one of the groves that go to make up a total of 40,680 acres of citrus groves in Orange County. In the picture with Mr. Moore is V. E. Bourland Lyons representative in this section.

Pictured below is Mr. Moore and a part of the pure bred Gurnsey herd owned by Ward's Dairy. This herd is one of the finest in the state consisting of almost 100 cows that produces an average of 4 gallons of milk per cow per day.



RECENT EXPLORATION IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES (Continued from page 8)

number of hours of our lives during which we are alone with this infinite world of nature which lies about us everywhere waiting to tell us some of its secrets if we will only listen to her and watch what she is doing.

As I view things about me today, words, vague generalizations and positive judgments based on unproved hypotheses are moving and more millions along the pathway toward insanity. For as the great physiologist Palvov has so aptly said, "Men are apt to be much more influenced by words than by the actual facts of the surrounding reality."

And it is here that the actualities of the plants we have around us get their chance to enter this world of increasing madness, for they do not talk. Neither do they lend themselves to generalizations, for when you look at them they are each and every individual distinct. When a horticulturist hears someone say he does not like mangos because they taste like molasses and turpentine, he enquires which mangos the speaker is talking about, for there are mangos and mangos. He may have an orchard of avocados but he thinks of them as Collinsons, or Lulus or Booths or Taylors, each distinct in his mind. He knows the feel of their leaves, the texture of their skins and the shape and color of their fruits and when they ripen and how large their seeds are. He does not think of them merely as avocados in the way that a statistician or a news writer does. They are actual things to him and he can prove they are by taking you to his trees.

Yes, the world of horticulture is a very different world from the world in which nothing but words on paper are to be found, symbols merely of vague generalizations which have no actual existences except in the imagination.

I cannot help contrasting this world you horticulturists live in with the desk-and-paper world of much city life and comparing it with the world of clouds through which one flies and the passing scenes on the earth below over which one is flying. You look up from your trees in the orchard where you are filling every moment with sensations of touch and varying shapes and colors and perfumes and flavors, your intimate contact with nature, as intimate as that which primitive man ever had; and perhaps envy the man in the

plane who is "seeing so much of the world." Stop and reflect. He is seeing the gross outlines of places and landscapes, and the panorama of them passes like a map below him, but the speed of his plane and the surroundings of his cabin and his hurry form a wall that separates him from the vast and intricate beauty of the myriads of living forms of things which are touching your consciousness every hour that you wander through your orchard with your senses alert.

In 1927 I visited Gambia, that British colony of West Africa, and we spent some time at Bathurst where I got seeds of a beautiful Combretum vine which now blooms over my house and of the giant Palmyra palm which I brought seeds of that have grown wonderfully beautiful specimens in the Chapman Field Garden where I took my granddaughter the other day to see them. I recall with the keenest pleasure our stay in Bathurst where I botanized with Dalziel from the Kew Gardens, and when I saw Anne Lindbergh's book and turned to her chapter on Bathurst I was disappointed, for there was nothing but

an account of things that happened to the plane or in the hotel. Yet it is well to remember that it was a tiny mosquito from Bathurst which crossed in a plane to Brazil and so upset the conditions there that the Rockefeller Institute proposed to spend ten million dollars to eradicate it because it was such a carrier malaria — 70 per cent susceptible to the parasite.

Yes, members of the Florida Horticultural Society, there is a great difference between the things that grow and those that have to be pushed along. In my humble opinion the future holds in store for us problems of human betterment, the production of more desirable human beings, the control of insanity, the wiping out of human ailments and human ills and the prevention of that maddest of all madness, warfare, which compared with the mechanical problems that we have solved are fraught with vaster, far more possibilities of human happiness and welfare.

These problems lie in the realm of living matter, and Horticulture, the delights of the life with plants,

(Continued on Page 17)

"Command Performance" ★

MAKING good the government's request for more food production from every Florida farm and grove won't be easy. But, like a king's request to an artist, it's a "command performance" growers will somehow complete. The GULF organization and GULF BRANDS of Friendly Fertilizers are ready to do their part in making every acre do its best. We're sorry we can't answer all the appeals for our products and service now — but after the war we will welcome the opportunity to demonstrate that GULF BRANDS produce better crops at economical cost. ★

For Everything that
Grows in Florida...use

GULF Brands of
FERTILIZER
The Gulf Fertilizer Company
Tampa and Port Everglades, Florida



Ban On Sale Citrus Juices Is Modified

Modification in Food Distribution Order No. 3, regulating the production and sale of citrus juices, were provided in Amendment No. 3 to the order issued by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard.

The amendment, effective March 23, 1943, provides for the following changes from the original order.

(1) Distributors may sell the supplies of grapefruit juice which have been frozen in their hands since January 28, since this product is now being rationed.

(2) Processors who have no concentrating facilities may produce single-strength (unconcentrated) citrus juice, and processors with concentrating facilities may be authorized by the Director of Food Distribution to produce single-strength juice, if their concentrating facilities are being used as maximum capacity.

(3) The Director of Food Distribution is authorized to permit production of concentrated citrus juices and their sale to other than Government agencies or pursuant to Government war contracts.

(4) The Director of Food Distribution is authorized to limit production of single-strength juice in any or all areas of production as he considers advisable in the interests of the war program.

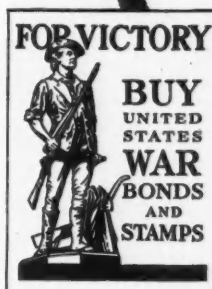
(5) Processors are permitted to sell concentrated juices for use on ocean-going vessels and in the manufacture of medical products.

RECENT EXPLORATIONS IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES

(Continued from page 16)

is the background out of which I believe will rise the geniuses who will grapple with these problems that the scientific minds of today have found more difficult and more baffling than those which they have solved and which have not so far brought about any sort of a millennium of good feeling and mutual accord which will be essential if the world is going ahead with its vast development, the development of its last and most wonderful creation of living beings, the human animal itself.

I take off my hat to the real horticulturists, for they are great pioneers and great experimenters in a world of immense possibilities.



IT IS FITTING AND PROPER that the American farmer is pictured on U. S. War Stamps. Ever since the Minute Man dropped his plow and grabbed a musket, the courage and determination of the American farmer have been symbolic of America's will to be free. The power and the glory of America have their roots in the soil.

You are a Minute Man of this War. You are a soldier in the battle of production. American food must supply a front line that stretches to the far four corners of the globe. Your citrus crop will help to build the health and vitality of the Armies of Freedom.

Resolve now to make your 1943-44 crop a Victory Crop, despite the war shortage of labor and equipment, despite every handicap you face under war conditions.

Fertilizer can help you! Good fertilizer, applied early, will keep your trees well-fed and vigorous throughout the summer and early fall—keep them storing the vitamins and minerals from which a Victory Crop is made.

Enlist the aid of your V-C Representative. His knowledge of soils, crops and fertilizers is waiting to serve you. His aim, and the aim of the entire V-C organization, is to help you produce Victory Crops.



VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CHEMICAL CORPORATION
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Your **V-C FERTILIZERS** Man knows your soil

Government Makes Heavy Purchase of Citrus

Total January purchases of food and non-foodstuffs by the Food Distribution Administration for Lend-Lease, Territorial Emergency programs, Red Cross, and domestic food programs amounted to \$175,000,000, the Department of Agriculture reported recently.

These purchases compare with \$152,000,000 in December, primarily reflecting larger acquisitions of grain products, dried eggs, and cotton. Meat purchases during the month totaled \$50,700,000, representing a decline of 30 per cent compared with December. This was accounted for mainly by smaller procurements of canned and dried pork. Purchases for the Russian

Army, however, of the canned, spiced pork product—Tushonka—aggregating 23,000,000 pounds, were larger than in any previous month. Also, flour purchases for the Russian Army in January—1,163,000 barrels—were about twice as large as the annual flour exports of Europe in pre-war years.

In the fats and oils group the decrease in lard and oleogargarine purchases were offset to a considerable extent by larger acquisitions of cottonseed, linseed and other oils.

Purchases of orange and grapefruit products and fresh oranges and grapefruit for the month amounted to \$8,564,318.

Forty Cent Minimum Wage Recommended In Canned Fruits And Vegetables And Other Related Products Of The Industry

An industry committee, composed of equal numbers representing the public employers and employees has recommended a forty-cent-an-hour minimum wage in the canned fruits and vegetables and related products industry, directly affecting about 110,000 employees.

The meeting was held at the Hotel Victoria, New York, and was presided over by Monsignor Francis J. Haas, Dean of the School of Social Sciences, Catholic University, Washington, D. C., who was a public member of the committee. There were 30 members on the committee, named by L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions of the U. S. Department of Labor. The recommendation was voted at a night session Wednesday, the vote being 27 to three for the wage increase.

Harold K. Bachelder of the Loda Canning Company, Indianapolis, Indiana (an employer member) contended that the proposed increase would also mean an increase in wages for those earning more than 40 cents an hour. He referred to the great difficulty in securing necessary labor. Donald Hender, son, President of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, (C. I. O.),

maintained that Congress intended under the Fair Labor Standards Act to increase wages in all industries to a 40-cent minimum by October 24, 1945.

Under the procedure by which

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The rate for advertisements of this nature is only five cents per word for each insertion. You may count the number of words you have, multiply it by five, and you will have the cost of the advertisement for one insertion. Multiply this by the total number of insertions desired and you will have the total cost. This rate is so low that we cannot charge classified accounts, and would, therefore, appreciate a remittance with order. No advertisement accepted for less than 50 cents.

RUBY GRAPEFRUIT. Patented Red Blush Seedless, high quality prolific. Exclusive Licensed propagators of Florida. Also all standard varieties of citrus on Cleopatra and Sour. Lining out stock sour orange and sweet seedlings. Grand Island Nurseries, Eustis, Florida.

minimum wage rates are established by the Wage-Hour Law, Administrator Walling will now set a date for a public hearing at which interested parties favoring or disapproving the wage recommendation may appear.

HELMS IS ASSISTANT SOIL CONSERVATIONIST IN STATE SCS OFFICE

Appointment of H. B. Helms as assistant state soil conservationist with the Soil Conservation Service is announced by Colin D. Gunn, state conservationist. Helms succeeds Sam Morgan, who resigned some weeks ago to enter private business.

The new assistant in the state office has been connected with the Soil Conservation Service since its activities were initiated in Florida several years ago. He has worked principally at Graceville.

Buy United States War Bonds and Stamps

CITRUS TREES—Best quality usual varieties on sour orange or rough lemon stock. Robt. P. Thornton, c/o Clay Hill Nurseries Co., Box 2880, Tampa, Florida.

2000 THRIFTY Orlando and Mineola Orange, year-old buds on two-year old root stock, sour, sweet-seedling, and lemon. Also, 250 small, (Key Lime size) seedless, Persian Lime; also, 250 New Lemon, (identical with California, but seedless). If interested write for prices, most reasonable. P. O. Box 851, Coral Gables, Florida.

PLACE ORDER NOW Fall Delivery Citrus Trees. All Varieties. Paramount Grove Service, Box 843, Lakeland, Fla. 10-6t

LAKE GARFIELD NURSERIES COMPANY
BARTOW, FLORIDA
ALL STANDARD VARIETIES CITRUS TREES—SPECIAL PRICES NOW IN EFFECT

NICHOLSON'S EARLY ORANGE—This outstanding orange of high juice content and rich and very delicious flavor during earliest maturity **SHOULD** and **WILL** bring high premiums. \$3.00 to \$7.00 per box can be realized if properly handled. Royal Purple Citrus Research Nursery, Orlando, Florida.

SUPERIOR CITRUS TREES. Best varieties. Specials are **NEW** varieties Tangelos and Temples. Plant grafted avocados **NOW**. Get prices. Ward's Nursery, Avon Park, Florida.

ALYCE CLOVER SEED. Ripe and cleaned. Ideal cover and hay crop. Write for information. P. E. Synder. Box 866, Lakeland, Fla.